

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moscow).

~~From letters and remarks of readers. Mat.v shkole no.1:67-74~~

Ja-F '54.

(MLRA 7:1)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moscow)

From letters and remarks of readers. Mat.v shkole no.3:69-76 My-Je '54.  
(MIRA 7:6)  
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, Konstantin Sergeyevich; SIKORSKIY, Konstantin Petrovich;  
PAZEL'SKIY, S.V.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collection of problems in mathematics for review; manual for teachers of classes 5-7 of the secondary school] Sbornik zadach po matematike dlia povtoreniia; posobie dlia uchitelei V-VII klassov srednei shkoly. Izd. 2-e. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1955. 167 p. (MLRA 8:7)  
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc)

BOGUSHCHEVSKIY, K. S.

BOGUSHCHEVSKIY, Konstantin Sergeyevich; SIDOROVA, L.A., redaktor;  
~~PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.~~

[First lessons in stereometry for class 9] Pervye uroki  
po stereometrii v IX klasse. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.  
isd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniya RSFSR, 1955. 45 p.  
(Mensuration) (Geometry, Solid) (MLRA 9:1)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moscow)

From letters and remarks of the readers. Mat.v shkole no.3:60-76  
My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moscow)

On V.N.Molodshii's book "Theories of numbers in the 18th century."  
Reviewed by K.S.Bogushevskii. Mat. v shkole no.4:82-83 J1-Ag '55.  
(Numbers, Theory of) (Molodshii, V.N.) (MLRA 8:9)

*BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S.*

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moscow)

On homework and its checking. Mat.v shkole no.5:22-27 8-0 '55.  
(MLRA 8:11)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S.; GLAGOLEV, N.S.; SMIRNOV, I.I.; FILICHEV, S.V.

Written work for the proficiency certificate in geometry including  
the use of trigonometry and the evaluation of such work. Mat.v  
shkole no.3:12-23 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)



BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moskva)

Homework assignments and their correction. Mat.v shkole no.2:23-26  
Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

BOGUSHCHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moskva)

Proportional sections, homothety, and similarity. Mat. v shkole  
no. 4:24-31 S-O '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Geometry, Plane)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moskva)

Types of tests. Mat.v shkole no.6:28-36 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S., SIKORSKIY, K.P.,; LEPESHKINA, N.I., red.; KREYS, I.G.,  
tekhn. red.

[Practical instructions for teaching algebra and geometry in the  
8th grade] Metodicheskiy ukazaniia k prepodavaniiu algebry i  
geometrii v VIII klasse. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo  
M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 175 p. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Algebra--Study and teaching)  
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

BOGUSHCHEVSKIY, Konstantin Sergeyevich, uchitel'-metodist; SIKORSKIY,  
Konstantin Petrovich, uchitel'-metodist; LEPESHKINA, N.I., red.;  
MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Methodological instructions for teaching mathematics in the  
ninth grade] Metodicheskie ukazaniya k prepodavaniiu matematiki  
v IX klasse; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.  
izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 183 p. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moskva)

Deriving the formula for the expansion of a quadratic trinomial  
into factors. Mat.v shkole no.1:66-67 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Algebra---Problems, exercises, etc.)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moskva)

Review of the book "Collection of questions and problems pertaining to trigonometry" by I.I. Smirnov. Reviewed by K.S. Bogushevskii.  
Mat. v shkole no.1:78-81 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Trigonometry--Problems, exercise, etc.)  
(Smirnov, I.I.)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moskva)

Observations on the methodology of teaching certain facts of solid  
geometry in the eight-year school. Mat. v shkole no. 3:23-32  
My-Je '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Geometry, Solid--Study and teaching)



BOGUSHEVSKIY, K.S. (Moskva)

Geometrical transformations. Mat. v shkole no.1:24-35 Ja-F '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)  
(Geometry—Study and teaching)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, Konstantin Sergeyevich, zasl. uchitel' shkoly RSFSR;  
PAVLENKO, I.A., zasl. uchitel' shkoly RSFSR, retsenzent;  
BUKHANOV, G.N., retsenzent; UMANSKIY, G.S., red.

[Problems of teaching geometry in eight-year schools;  
manual for teachers] Voprosy prepodovaniia geometrii v  
vos'miletnei shkole; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Izd-  
vo "Prosveshchenie," 1964. 109 p. (MIRA 17:6)

NAUMENKO, A. S., inzh.; NAZARENKO, Ye. K., inzh.; YEGUDAS, G. G., inzh.;  
BOGUSHEVSKIY, L. A., inzh.

The problem of shrinkage phenomena in cellular concretes. Stroi.  
mat. 8 no.9:30-33 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Lightweight concrete—Testing)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, L.L.; LEL'CHUK, Sh.L.; FADEYEVA, A.V.; PESIN, L.M., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHEVCHENKO, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Transparent films for packing food products; production abroad]  
Prozrachnye plenki dlia upakovki pishchevoi produktsii; sostoianie  
proizvodstva za rubezhom. Moskva, Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn.  
informatsii, 1958. 29 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Food—Packaging) (Plastics)

VORONETS, Vasilii Stepanovich; BOGUSHNEVSKIY, N.A., redaktor; ZHOBOV, D.M.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Manual for elevator operators and dispatchers] Pamiatka liftera-  
dispatchera. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva  
RSFSR, 1956. 49 p. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Elevators)

OBUKHOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; PILEVSKIY, Moisey Viktorovich;  
RUBINSHTEYN, Dina Abramovna; BOGUSHEVSKIY, N.A., nauchn.  
red.; ZHURAVLEV, B.A., red.

[Assembling elevators] Montazh liflov. Moskva, Stroi-  
izdat, 1964. 270 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, P.N.

25841. BOGUSHEVSKIY, P.N. Mindal' v gornoy turkmenii. Trudy po prikl. botanike, genetike i selektsii (Vsesoyuz. in-t rastenie vodstva). t. xxviii, vyp. 2, 1949, S. 134-41.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 34, Moskva 1949

L 21139-65 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/ENP(v)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/ENP(b) FI-4 MJW/JD/HM  
S/0125/64/000/009/0028/0035

ACCESSION NR: AP4045457

AUTHOR: Bogushevskiy, S. F.; Vivsik, S. N.; Lazar', Ye. S.

TITLE: Welding of "E1756" steel steam pipes

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1964, 28-35

TOPIC TAGS: welded pipe, weldability mechanical property, hot crack

ABSTRACT: The investigated steel possesses good oxidation and corrosion-resistant properties at a maximum temperature of 620C. It is commonly used for steam and gas turbine vanes. In view of the introduction of experimental pipes made of E1756 steel at the im. S. Ordzhonikidse Plant, extensive weldability tests of 273 x 36 mm normalized and tempered specimens were carried out. The chemical composition of the pipes was: 0.13 C; 0.75 Mn; 0.24 Si; 11.0 Cr; 0.69 Mo; 0.20 V; 1.92 W; 0.018 S; 0.021 P. The zone affected by the temperature of the base metal displayed a negligible softening at a distance of 3 to 4 mm from the fusion line. The seam metal and the weld joints possessed satisfactory short-

Card 1/2

\* [E1756 designation should be EI 756]  
1P



BOGUSHEVSKIY, S.F., inzh.; VIVSIK, S.N., inzh.; LAZAR', Ye.S., inzh.

Weldability of a composite connection of coil pipes from 12Kh1MF  
steel with a collector from 15GS steel. Energomashinostroenie 10  
no.1:30-33 Ja '64.  
(MIRA 17:4)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, S.M.; BURKATSKAYA, Ye.N.

Hygiene of agricultural workers during spraying with hexachlorane.  
Gig.sanit., Moskva no.4:30-34 Apr 51. (CLML 20:8)

1. Of Kiev Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

BOGUSHEVSKIY, S.M.; KAGAN, Yu.S.

Certain problems of work hygiene in mechanized cultivation of cotton. Gig. i  
san. no. 11:19-21 N '53. (MIRA 6:10)

1. Kiyevskiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.  
(Industrial hygiene) (Cotton growing and manufacture)

BOGUSHENSKIY, Svyatoslav Mikhaylovich, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; CHERNIKOV, A.P., redaktor; HEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Labor hygiene during fieldwork with agricultural machines] Gigena truda pri polevykh rabotakh na sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashinakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1955. 86p. (MIRA 9:5)  
(AGRICULTURAL LABORERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

BOGUSHEVSKIY, S.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Kiyev)

Labor hygiene in primary flax processing on collective farms.

Fel'd.i akush. no.4:43-46 Ap '55.

(MIRA 8:7)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,

Russia, in flax manufacture)

BOGUSHIEVSKIY, S. M.

"Basic principles of hygienic evaluation of the new agricultural machines."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

BOGUSHEVSKIY, V.

Vydvinut' marshrutizatsiiu na pervyi plan. [Giving priority to special destination trains]. (Sots. transport, 1934, no. 8, p. 64-71).

DLC: HE7.S6

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

BOGUSHEVSKIY, Vladimir Sergeevich

ZA INDUSTRIALIZATSIIU. The Soviet industry in the third decisive year of the five year plan. Moskva, ONTI, Izd-vo VSNKH SSSR, 1931. 38p. (42-26531)

HC335.B6



L 5158-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AT6000086

SOURCE CODE: UR/2612/04/000/035/0065/0069

AUTHOR: Borisovich, Yo. S.; Bogushin, G. K.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Seismic electrographic oscillograph of the U-001 type (SEO)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 65-69

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, earthquake, seismography, oscillograph, galvanometer, seismic wave

ABSTRACT:

This apparatus is designed for the automatic recording of such random earthquake-type processes as explosions, emergencies, etc. In contrast to the SEO-1 used previously, the recording tape is attached to a uniformly rotating drum. The instrument has three channels, recording in a frequency range from 0 to 3 cps with a double amplitude up to 30 mm. The galvanometer is of the GB-III-BS-1 type with individual magnet systems. GB-III and GB-IV galvanometers can also be used. Records are made on semiconducting paper tape 120 mm wide and 1.1 m long, at rates of 30, 60, 120, and 240 mm/min. This oscillograph is recommended for use in measuring seismic wave periods in the 0.1-1.5-sec range with high-mag-

Card 1/2

L 5158-66

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ACC NR: AT6000086

nification seismometers (SKM-3 and USF-III-M), and in the 0.2-10-sec range with intermediate magnification seismographs (SK-3) (photograph of N-001, schematics of N-001, kinematic circuit, and electrical circuit are shown). Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [FSB: v. 1, no. 5]

SUB CODE: ES, EC / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002.

BOGUSIAK, Stefan, mgr.

Problems of labor productivity in iron and steel metallurgy.  
Wiad hut 15 no.11/12:341-345 N-D '59.

BOGUSIAK, Stefan, mgr

Quality of metallurgical production and economic results. Wiad hut  
16 no.4:103-106 Ap '60.

SZYMENDERA, Janusz; BOGUSKA, Jadwiga; HASIK, Jan; JELJASZEWICZ, Janusz

Course of controlled therapy of patients with endocarditis. Polski  
tygod.lek. 15 no.40:1524-1528 3 0 '60.

1. II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu;  
kierownik: prof. dr Jan Roguski i z Zakładu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej  
Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu; kierownik: prof. dr Jan Adamski.  
(ENDOCARDITIS BACTERIAL ther)

S/226/63/000/001/016/016  
EO39/E435

AUTHOR: Boguslav Cech (Czechoslovakia)

TITLE: Viscous flow during sintering in the presence of a liquid phase

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no.1, 1963, 112-119

TEXT: A theoretical and experimental analysis of the dependence of shrinkage with time during the sintering process shows that with a decrease in size of pores to a critical value the shrinkage proceeds spontaneously under the influence of the difference between capillarity and external pressure. The critical radius  $r_k$  of the pores is 0.0038 cm for Co and Ni at 760 mm Hg, while at 0.1 mm  $r_k$  is  $\sim 28$  cm. With the prerequisite of a constant rate of closing of pores the deformation equations for viscous flow show that there is a logarithmic dependence of shrinkage with time. There is a retardation of shrinkage to a rate corresponding to the rate of diffusion of gases trapped in the pores. When sintering proceeds under vacuum there is practically no retardation up to the moment of contact of solid particles but when trapped gases are present the rate of shrinkage depends on the pressure of the gas. Shrinkage is slower for  $N_2$  than for  $H_2$ ; this is

Card 1/2

Viscous flow ...

S/226/63/000/001/016/016  
E039/E435

probably because of the difference in diffusion coefficient. The theoretical dependence of sintering without pressure in the region of viscous flow was compared with experimental results for isothermal sintering in the following two phase systems: WC-Co,  $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2$ -Ni, Fe-Cu and TiC-NiCoCr. Satisfactory agreement was obtained. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1962

Card 2/2

**BOGUSLAV, L.**  
 Country : USSR  
 Category : Farm Animals. Domestic Birds. Q-4  
 Abs. Jour : Red Zhur-Biol., No16, 1958, 74121  
 Author : Boguslav, L.  
 Institut. :  
 Title : The Sorting of Day-Old Chicks According to Sex in Czechoslovakia.  
 Orig. Pub. : Ptitsevodstvo, 1958, No 1, 35-38  
 Abstract : The proposed method of sorting chicks according to sex which is used in Czechoslovakia with 90-95 percent accuracy and which permits to determine the sex of 300 chicks in one hour, is described. It is based on the determination of the sex tubercle - the rudimental sex organ of the cockerel. In the cockerel it is situated at the rim of the cloaca, in the young chicken inside the cloaca. In the young male it is larger, oval in form, smooth, shiny. The  
 Card: 1/2



Country : USSR  
Category : Farm Animals.  
Domestic Birds. Q-4  
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Eiol., No 16, 1958, 74121  
Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :  
Orig Pub. :  
Abstract : technique of the investigation is illustrated  
by drawings.

Card: 2/2

L 27898-65 EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPT(c)/T/EHP(j)/EMA(c) Pc-L/Pr-L/Pt-10 RM  
 ACCESSION NR: AP4016512 S/0020/64/154/005/1145/1148

AUTHOR: Boguslavaskiy, L.I.

TITLE: Investigating the formation of semiconductive films of  
tetracyanoethylene polymer complex on metals by measuring the  
voltage potential. 44  
41  
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 154, no. 5, 1964, 1145-1148

TOPIC TAGS: tetracyanoethylene, metal adsorption, film formation,  
 electrophysical property, voltage potential, reversible adsorption,  
 semiconductor, adsorption, metal

ABSTRACT: The electrophysical properties of a tetracyanoethylene  
 (TCE) film deposited on different metals were measured by employing  
 a vibrating condenser to determine changes in work function.  
 Changes in voltage potential were determined of the adsorption of  
 the (TCE) on the hydrogen reduced metal surface (heated in hydrogen  
 at 350C and degassed at 350C to  $1-2 \times 10^{-5}$  mm. Hg), of the initial  
 moment of film formation (when the work function is maximum), at  
 the time when the film formed causes a change in color and weight  
 of the electrode (work function starts to decrease), and when a  
 Card 1/2

L 27898-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4016512

3

film thickness is obtained at which work function is stabilized, i.e. does not change on heating the sample further in TCE vapors. The study showed that the adsorption of TCE on film and on pure metal is essentially reversible. The work function passes through a maximum with increasing film thickness at about  $10^{-4}$  cm. and is stabilized at about 0.55v. regardless of film thickness. The increased work function is apparently associated with the formation of the dipole,  $Me^+ - TCE^-$  is formed, showing that the film is a weaker electron donor than the metal. The observed correlation between change in electric properties of the film and change in voltage potential is to be published. "Sincere appreciation is expressed to acad. A. N. Frumkin and N. A. Shurmovsk for discussing results of the work." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, OC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, A.

Children - Odessa

With the children of the dockers of Odessa. Klub 2 No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Unclassified.

CHERTOK, B.Ye.; PERMYAKOV, V.L.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, A.S., inzh.,  
retsenz' nt; BARABASH, Ya.I., inzh., retsenz'ent;  
GRINSHTEYN, L.G., inzh., retsenz'ent; ZOL'NIKOVA, N.K.,  
inzh., red.; FEDOROV, N.N., inzh., red.

[Technology of metals and structural materials] Tekh-  
nologiiia metallov i konstruktsionnye materialy. Moskva,  
Mashinostroenie, 1964. 410 p. (MIRA 18:1)

BEZNOS, T.I.; RAFALOVICH, S.M.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, A.V.; DOLGIKH, A.I.;  
KALMYKOVA, M.V. (Khar'kov)

Role of fungi in complications from treatment with antibiotics.  
Vrach. delo no.8:76-78 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskii  
institut, Detskaya bol'nitsa Yuzhnoy zheleznoy dorogi i Chetvertyy  
kozhno-venerologicheskii dispanser.  
(FUNGI, PATHOGENIC) (ANTIBIOTICS)

S/734/51/000/000/003/003  
I060/I260

AUTHORS: Lifshits, L.I. and Boguslavskaya, B.I.

TITLE: Use of gas analyzer of infrared absorption for analysis of acetylene and its derivatives

SOURCE: Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka. Fiziko-khimicheskiye metody analiza i issledovaniya produktov proizvodstva sinteticheskogo kauchuka. Leningrad, 1961. 101-112

TEXT: The purpose of this work was to develop a method of continuous automatic analysis of reactor and return gases in synthetic rubber industry. Return gas which is a bi-component mixture, can be analyzed without any difficulty by infrared spectrophotometry in an analytical chamber 300 mm long. Experiments of analysis by infrared spectrophotometry of reactor gases have shown that no differential determination is possible of vinylacetylene in acetylene in the presence of divinylacetylene by the integral method of absorption of energy of infrared radiation. It is possible, however, in some

Card 1/3

S/734/61/000/000/003/003  
1060/1260

Use of gas analyzer...

cases to analyze reactor gases for summary conversion. This can be done by choosing a correct length of the analytic chamber. It has been proved that by replacing certain amounts of vinylacetylene by divinylacetylene, provided that the concentration of vinylacetylene in the analyzed gas is lower than 10%, the results remain constant, i.e. a summary determination of concentration of both components is possible. The paper deals with analysis of discharge gases by infrared spectrophotometry. This method produces satisfactory results for mixtures acetylene-nitrogen, so that losses of hydrocarbons in discharge gases can be determined with sufficient precision. The authors conclude that:

1. Gas analyzers for infrared absorption, designed for continuous automatic control of gas mixtures containing acetylene and its derivatives, produce satisfactory results in industrial conditions.
2. Discharge gases can be analyzed for acetylene content and for small impurities of divinylacetylene by means of a gas analyzer of infrared absorption model ГИП -4 (GIP-4).

Card 2/3



S/734/61/000/000/003/003  
I060/I260

Use of gas analyzer...

3. By using the above described instruments it is possible to apply automatic control of processes in plants manufacturing synthetic rubber on the basis of acetylene.  
There are 6 figures and 4 tables.

Card 3/3

GENKIN, A.N.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, B.I.

Analysis of mixtures of esters of perfluorinated carboxylic acids by gas-liquid chromatography. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 13: 263-268 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

(Esters)

(Fluorine compounds)

(Gas chromatography)

GENKIN, A.N.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, B.I.; BRESLER, L.S.; NEMTSOV, M.S.

Determination of the thermodynamic functions of interaction of substances with polar solvents by gas-liquid chromatography.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1089-1092 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva. Submitted February 2, 1965.

GENKIN, A.N.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, B.I.

Determination of the stability constants of complexes formed by  
C<sub>4</sub> - C<sub>5</sub> hydrocarbons with silver nitrate by the method of gas-  
liquid chromatography. Neftekhimiia 5 no.6:897-901 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh  
protssessov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinte-  
ticheskogo kauchuka imeni Lbedeva. Submitted Dec. 28, 1964.

18

The solubility of titanium-containing minerals in sulfuric acid. E. N. Bogoyavlenskii and B. R. Boguslovskaya. *Lahokrasotchnyye Industriya* 1934, No. 3, 20-4.

When limonite or blast-furnace slag is reduced with 40-60% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for 6-8 hrs., 90-95% of the Ti is dissolved. If stronger acid is used, a H<sub>2</sub>O-sol. ppt. contg. much Ti is obtained. H. M. Leicester

| LIST AND INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESS AND PROPERTIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LIST AND INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Compounds of titanium sulphate. I, II. B. E. BOGUSLAYSKAYA (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1938, 9, 1077-1083, 1084-1085).—I. Dissolution of <math>TiO_2</math> in excess of 80-80% <math>H_2SO_4</math> at 100-225° is followed by deposition of crystals of <math>TiOSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O</math>. II. <math>K_2TiF_6</math> is heated with <math>H_2SO_4</math> to evolution of <math>SO_3</math>, and the cooled residue is diluted, when <math>Ti(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O</math> pptn. R. T.</b></p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIST AND INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LIST AND INDEX         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LIST AND INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIST AND INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LIST AND INDEX         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LIST AND INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
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| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| <p>7 The technology of titanium dioxide. I. Properties and structure of titanium dioxide and its hydrates. A. M. Brusilovskii, B. A. Boguslayevskaya and M. G. Nosovich. <i>Trudy Inst. Lening. Krasok</i> 2, 23-35 (1939).—Dehydration of Ti hydroxides by the van Bemmelen, the Bolte and the thermal methods proceeds without interruptions or leaks, i. e., the Ti hydroxides are not crystal hydrates of a definite structure. These compds. retain water by adsorption (capillary) forces. <math>TiO_2</math>, heated to incandescence, becomes cryst. and is then composed of a mixt. of anatase and brookite; above <math>1100^\circ</math> there is a transition of anatase and brookite into rutile. II. Investigation of the adsorptive power of titanic acids. A. M. Brusilovskii and M. M. Peshkina. <i>Ibid.</i> 30 41.—The specific surface of titanic acids can be measured by the method of adsorption with phosphoric acid. At pH 3.83 the amt. of adsorbed phosphoric acid is greater than at pH 2.7 and 1.70; this indicates a smaller particle size of the metatitanic acid obtained at pH 3.83. The proposed method, because of its simplicity, may find practical application in the detn. of the dispersion obtained under manufg. conditions for titanic acid, for the control of the product.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Roehltinek</p> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</th> <th colspan="13">3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td> <td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td> <td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14                 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27                 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, B. B.

"A New Method of Obtaining Titanylsulfate-  
III" Zhur. Obshch, Khim. 10, No. 8, 1940. *p. 473*  
Lab. of Lacquer and Paints, Leningrad  
Chemico-Technological Inst. Received 10, Oct.  
1939.

Report U-1627 11 Jan. 52



BOGUSLAVSKAYA, S. IG.

"Hydrolysis of Titanylsulfate Solutions-Iv"  
(Preliminary Report) Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 10, p. 677  
No. 3, 1940, Lab. of Lacquer and Paints, Len-  
ingrad Chemico-Technological Inst. Received

Report U-1627, 11 Jan. 52

PLAKIDIN, V.L.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I.L.

Synthesis of 4,9-difluorocanthanthrone. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 5:597  
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Rubezhanskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye. Voroshilova.  
(Anthanthrone)

DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.; SHEYN, S.M.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I.L.

Interaction of 1,4- and 2,3-fluorochloroanthraquinones  
with a solution of ammonia. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:594-595 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polu-  
produktov i krasiteley.

DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.; SHEYN, S.M.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I.L.

Derivatives of anthraquinone. Part 4: Color and structure of 1-amino-2-benzoylanthraquinone and 7,8-phthaloylacridone derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1565-1569 My '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promezhutechnykh produktov i krasiteley, Rubezhanskiy filial.

DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.; SHEYN, S.M.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I.I.

Preparation of 1-amino-2-acyl-4-aryl aminoanthraquinones.  
Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:596-597 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley, filial v gorode Rubeshnoye.

ULIKOV, N.I.; SHAROV, V.L.; VOKHANTSEV, M.F.; KORABEL'NIKOV, P.S.;  
BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I.S.; STARZOV, Yu.P.; SAMSONOV, B.P.

Conveyer-type drying and impregnating oven. Prom.energ. 15  
no.2:19 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Electric motors)

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I. Ya.

"O transformatsii ornamental'nykh motivov, svyazannykh s drevney mifologiyey,  
v russkoy narodnoy vyshivke."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,  
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, K.V.; VALOVA, G.M.; GRISHCHUK, N.F.; DROZD, L.G.; KOLOBENIN, V.N.;  
PRYAKHINA, S.F.; SOKOLOV, V.D.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, D.B.

Single-stage manufacture of carcass compounds with the addition of  
sulfur during processing in the rubber mixer. Kauch. i rez. 24  
no.10:12-14 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy shinnyy zavod i Dnepropetrovskiy filial Nauchno-  
issledovatel'skego instituta shinnoy promyshlennosti.



BOGUSLAVSKIY, L.I.

Formation of semiconductor films of a polymeric tetracyanoethylene complex on metals studied by measuring the volt-potential.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.5:1145-1148 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.

BOGUSLAVSKIY, L.I.; SHERLE, A.I.; BERLIN, A.A.

Electrophysical properties of films of polymeric complexes  
of tetracyanoethylene with a metal. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38  
no.5:1118-1125 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki  
AN SSSR. Submitted March 18, 1963.

87538

S/079/60/030/012/024/027  
B001/B064

5 3400

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A. and Boguslavskaya, L. S.

TITLE: Synthesis by Means of Free Hydroxyl Radicals. I. Oxidizing  
Dimerization of Aliphatic Ethers and Esters

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 4094-4099

TEXT: In consideration of the papers (Refs.1-10) the authors investigated the dimerization of aliphatic ethers and esters, as this method permits synthesizing the ethers and esters of glycols with a long carbon atom chain as well as the esters of dibasic carboxylic acids. Moreover, the study of the structure of the dimerization products of these ethers and esters is of interest with respect to the reactivity of the hydroxyl radicals. It was shown that also substances of the inertness of ether yield products of oxidizing dimerization. Thus, it was possible to obtain a dimer from the reaction of diisopropyl ether with Fenton's reagent (Ref.1) (approximately 3% calculated with respect to the hydrogen peroxide used) (Table). The diethyl ether oxidizes vigorously to acetaldehyde and furthermore partially to acetic acid, but it was not

Card 1/3

87538

Synthesis by Means of Free Hydroxyl  
Radicals. I. Oxidizing Dimerization of  
Aliphatic Ethers and Esters

S/079/60/030/012/024/027  
B001/B064

possible to separate the dimer in pure state from the mixture of the products with high boiling point. Two compatible reactions occur when reacting the esters, especially the acetates, with Fenton's reagent: the dimerization of the organic radicals and oxidation under the formation of carbonyl compounds. By the amount of the separated dimer and the acetic acid, it is possible to evaluate the relative amounts of the dimerizing and oxidizing monomeric ester. The longer the carbon chain of the alcohol radical grows the more reduces the relative amount of the oxidizing monomer is reduced, while the yield of dimerization products increases considerably. Their yield obtained from n-butyl acetate and isoamyl formate is 12%. The dimerization of the esters is accompanied by the formation of tetramers and polymers. 7.6% of the dimer, 2.9% of the tetramer, and 2% polymers result from the reaction of n-butyl acetate with hydroxyl radicals. Simultaneously with the oxidation of the monomeric esters with primary alcohols the respective aldehydes are formed. Thus, n-butyraldehyde is formed from n-butyl acetate, and isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl acetate. The study on synthesis and structure of the dimers obtained is continued. There are

Card 2/3

Synthesis by Means of Free Hydroxyl  
Radicals. I. Oxidizing Dimerization of  
Aliphatic Ethers and Esters

87538  
S/079/60/030/012/024/027  
B001/B064

1 table and 15 references: 3 Soviet, 6 US, 1 German, and 5 British.

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

X

Card 3/3

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, L.S.

Synthesis by means of free hydroxyl radicals. Part 2: Reactions  
of aliphatic esters with hydroxyl radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 31  
no.10:3440-3447 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Esters) (Hydroxyl group)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, L.S.

<sup>2</sup>  
Synthesis with free hydroxyl radicals. Part 3: Reaction of alkyl  
acetates with hydroxyl radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2320-2324  
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Acetic acid) (Hydroxyl group)

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, L.S.

Reactivity of free hydroxyl radicals in the reaction with aliphatic  
esters in solution. Trudy po khim.i khim.tekh. no.1:155-160 '63.  
(MIRA 17:12)



BOGUSLAVSKAYA, L.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Syntheses with the aid of free hydroxyl radicals. Part 4: Reaction of methyl ester of n-butyric acid and ethyl ester of propionic acid with Fenton reagent. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:2021-2027 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Butyric acid) (Propionic acid) (Hydroxyl group)

RAZUVAYEV, G. A.; KARTASHOVA, N. A.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I. S.

Reaction of peroxydicarbonates with solvents catalyzed by ferrous chloride. Direct introduction of cyclohexyloxycarboxy groups into aromatic rings. Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6:2093-2094 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, L.S.; KARTASHOVA, N.A.; SHURYGIN, V.Ye.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Syntheses by means of free hydroxyl radicals. Part 6: Interaction of hydroxyl and cyclohexyloxy radicals with n-propyl acetate and toluene. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:3081-3085 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, L.S.

Syntheses involving the reactions of peroxide compounds with transition metal salts in solution. Usp. khim. 34 no.7:1199-1226 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlororganicheskikh produktov i akrilatov.

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; KARTASHOVA, N.A.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, I.S.

Peroxide reactions catalyzed by Lewis acids. Part 1: Interaction of dicyclohexyl peroxydicarbonate with aromatic compounds. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1927-1933 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted July 5, 1964.

NESTERENKO, V.V., inzh.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, M.M., inzh.; AL'BRUT, B.I., inzh.;  
BAKHTIN, O.B., inzh.

Sublevel stoping. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:52-55 JI-Ag  
'62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Stoping (Mining))

[illegible]

21

CA

OW shale of the eastern part of European Russia. O. L. Stodul'kov, M. B. Boguslevskaya and N. V. Alroosova. *Khim. Promysl. Topika* 4, 240-44 (1933).—The characteristics of the following shale deposits including chemical composition and low-temp. carbonization products are discussed and tabulated: Underskål, Zakhar'evskål, Bulcuskål, Savel'evskål, Kashpår, Korn and Singsorål deposits. A. A. Boethlinck



POUSIAYSKAYA, M. S.

O Rabote Kashpirskogo Slantseperegonnngo Zavoda, Goryuchiye  
Slantsy, 1935, No2,69

SO:

Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934-35, TN .871  
G .74

BOGUSIAVSKAYA, M. S.

TRANSLATOR, "Estonskiye Goryuchiye Slantsy - Kikersity, Ikh Khimiya, Tekhnologiya I Analiz" by Luts, K, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1935, No 5, 70

SO:

Goryuchiye Slantsy # 1934-35, TN .871  
G .74

PA 4723

BOGUSLOVSKAYA, M. S.

Mar 1947

USSR/Oil Refining

"Adsorption Method of Obtaining and Investigating Oils,"  
M S Boguslovskaya and A S Velikovskiy, 9 pp

"Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol XXV, No 3

Adsorbent: Silica gel put through 170-200 mesh.

Solvent: Isopentane, heptane or isooctane.

Operating procedure and tabulated results of fractionating experiments given.

4723

| 1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F 5760. INVESTIGATION OF ANOMALOUS VISCOSITY (STRUCTURE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES) OF LUBRICANTS AT LOW TEMPERATURES. Rebinder, P. A. Boguslavskaya, NA and Mokievskii, VB (Symp. visc. Liquids and Colloids, acad. sci. u.s.s.r., 1944, 2, 173-177; j. inst. petrol, 1945, 31, 368A) Values of viscosity, measured at low temperatures, are difficult of interpretation; similarly pour point, owing to its empirical nature, is of little value as a characteristic. The yield value (O) can, however, be considered to be truly characteristic of an oil. It is shown that yield value is independent of diameter and length of the capillary tube. Studies were made of the effect of various additives (in amounts up to 3%) on a "model" oil made by dissolving pure paraffin wax in a highly refined medicinal oil. Among the additives examined paraffin had the least effect in diminishing O, the <sup>aggregates</sup> of polyvalent metals (e.g., Al, Th, Mn) has had a marked action, as did also tetracetyl ammonium in the value of O there being an optimum concentration for the lowest value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASH-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | EZ                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XERO: SYNDICATE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | XERO: SYNDICATE     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SANDS 04                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SANDS 04            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TITORS 412 ONV 001                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TITORS 412 ONV 001  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SILLISTONE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SILLISTONE          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SILLIST GNE ONV 151                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SILLIST GNE ONV 151 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Absorption Spectra of Monoazo Dyes of Type  
Acid Red

77362

SOV/79-30-1-23/78

Absorption maxima of monoazo dyes (in m  $\mu$  )

| Diazonium compounds            | Coupling component |                   |                          |                        |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
|                                | $\alpha$ -Naphthol | $\beta$ -Naphthol | $\alpha$ -Naphthyl-amine | $\beta$ -Naphthylamine |
| 1,2-Naphthylamin-sulfonic acid | 278, 485           | 278, 310, 494     | 270, 480                 | 275, 346, 465          |
| 1,4-Naphthylamin-sulfonic acid | 266, 452           | 280, —, 506       | 272, 500                 | 276, 340, 475          |
| 1,5-Naphthylamin-sulfonic acid | 268, —             | —, 380, 505       | 275, 465                 | 280, 350, 480          |
| 1,6-Naphthylamin-sulfonic acid | 280, 500           | 285, —, 505       | 280, 470                 | 255, 355, 475          |
| 1,7-Naphthylamin-sulfonic acid | 267, 510           | 283, —, 535       | 274, 468                 | 265, 345, 480          |
| 1,8-Naphthylamin-sulfonic acid | 274, 502           | —, 400, 480       | 285, 475                 | 278, 334, 490          |

Card 2/4

Absorption Spectra of Monoazo Dyes of Type  
Acid Red

77362  
SOV/79-30-1-23/78

The change in the position of the sulfo group in  $\alpha$ -monoazo dyes molecules does not cause bathochromic or hypsochromic shift of the absorption maxima. The introduction of OH and  $\text{NH}_2$  into the naphthalene ring does not noticeably affect the position of absorption maxima of naphthalene in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum (220 and 275  $\text{m}\mu$ ). The effect of the hydroxyl and amino group on the position of the absorption maxima in the red region of the spectrum is different. The absorption maxima of dyes with an hydroxyl group are by 20-25  $\text{m}\mu$  higher than that of the corresponding dyes with an amino group. The change of the OH group from  $\alpha$  to  $\beta$  position in the dye molecule has a slight bathochromic effect. This is related, probably, to the formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond between hydroxyl hydrogen and the nitrogen of the azo group. Transposition of amino group from  $\alpha$  to  $\beta$  position is accompanied by a strong absorption maximum at 345  $\text{m}\mu$  and by a slight bathochromic effect.

Card 3/4

Absorption Spectra of Monoazo Dyes of Type  
Acid Red

77362

SOV/79-30-1-23/78

The authors wish to thank L. I. Belen'kiy and M. Ye. Kazanskoy for their assistance in this work. There are 4 figures; 1 table; and 10 references; 5 Soviet, 3 German, 2 U.K. The U.K. references are: De-laszlo, H. G., Proc. Roy. Soc., A 11, 355 (1926); Hodgson H., Trans. Far. Soc., 41, 278 (1945).

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Correspondence Institute of Textile and Light Industry (Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1958

Card 4/4

CHERTKOV, B.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.T.; REPENKOVA, T.G.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, R.I.; DOBRO-  
MYSLOVA, N.S.

Obtaining 100 per cent sulfur dioxide for the production of sodium  
hydrosulfite. Khim.prom. no.1:49-52 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)



BELINSKAYA, A.V.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, S.A.; DUBIN, A.S.; PRUSSAK, O.V.;  
STARTSEV, V.I.; DAVIDOVICH, Ya.I., doktor yurid.nauk, red.;  
KHRUSTALEV, B.F., red.; SHILOV, L.A., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D.,  
tekhn.red.

[Socialist competition in Leningrad enterprises during the  
years of the first five-year plan, 1928-1932] Sotsialisticheskoe  
sorevnovanie na predpriyatiyakh Leningrada v gody pervoi p'at'i-  
letki, 1928-1932 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Pod red.  
Ia.I.Davidovicha. Leningrad, Izd-vo Lening.univ., 1961. 343 p.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Otktyabr'skoy revolyutsii i  
sotsialisticheskogo stroitel'stva.  
(Leningrad--Socialist competition)

B. I. PROKOPETS AND A. N. FILARETOV

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The mechanism of high-temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons. VI. Isomerization of hydrides of anthracene and phenanthrene in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride and at high-temperature hydrogenation. B. I. Prokopets and A. N. Filaretov. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 11, 1471-4 (in French, 1974); *Foreign Petroleum Tech. 7*, 100-70 (1979); cf. C. I. 33, 1717. The previously obtained liquid perhydroanthracene (free from solid perhydroanthracene by cooling to  $-8$  to  $-10^\circ$ ) (43 g.) and 10 g. formula  $C_{14}H_{18}$  (methylocyclohexane or dimethylocyclopentane) and bicyclic naphthenes  $C_{14}H_{18}$ , apparently a mixt. of bicyclohexyl and its isomerization products, was observed. The hydrogenation catalyst accelerated the hydrogenation of  $C_{14}H_{18}$  and promoted the establishment of an equil. between all substances present under given thermodynamical conditions. IX. Isomerization of cyclohexane and methylocyclopentane in high-temperature hydrogenation. B. I. Prokopets and A. N. Filaretov. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 11, 1031-5 (in French, 1975); *Foreign Petroleum Tech. 7*, 100-24 (1979). The isomerization of cyclohexane (at 500°) in the presence of Mo sulfide-Co sulfide yielded methylocyclopentane and under the same conditions the methylocyclopentane was partially transformed into cyclohexane. The methylation of  $C_{14}H_{18}$  (cyclohexane or methylocyclopentane) to  $C_{14}H_{20}$  (methylocyclohexane or dimethylocyclopentane) was also observed (especially at 450°). The Mo sulfide-Co sulfide catalyst was more active as the hydrogenation and isomerization catalyst than the  $MoS_3$  catalyst. A. A. P.

A. S. S. L. A. DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

and A. M. Bogdanovskaya. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 11, 1475-80 (in French, 1974); *Foreign Petroleum Tech. 7*, 177-80 (1979). The treatment of  $C_{14}H_{18}$  in the presence of kaulin impregnated with  $MoS_3$  (50% of active substance) at 450-550° under 200 atm. pressure (molar ratio of  $C_{14}H_{18}$  to  $H_2 = 1:45$ ), with a velocity of  $C_{14}H_{18}$  introduction of 12 g./hr. and that of  $H_2$  177 l./hr., yielded a product contg. cyclohexane, cyclopentane, methylocyclopentane, isohexane and isopentane. VIII. Condensation of cyclohexane in the high-temperature hydrogenation of benzene. B. I. Prokopets, A. N. Filaretov and V. A. Pechko. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 11, 1026-31 (in French, 1975); *Foreign Petroleum Tech. 7*, 100-27 (1979). The previously described method was used. The hydrogenation of  $C_{14}H_{18}$  in the presence of the Mo sulfide-Co sulfide-kaulin catalyst yielded a product after fractionating of which the fraction b. above 82° was analyzed. The amt. of this fraction increased with an increase of the partial pressure of  $C_{14}H_{18}$  and decrease of the temp. of hydrogenation. The presence of naphthenes of the

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Alkyl sulfide (I) were treated at an initial H<sub>2</sub> pressure of 98 atm. at 300° in a rotating autoclave for 1 hr., yielding upon cooling to -8° perhydroanthracene, m. 101 (d.p.). Heating the liquid perhydroanthracene (10 g.) with 3 g. of anhyd. AlCl<sub>3</sub> for 15 min. in a water bath also yielded a perhydroanthracene m. 101.2°. The treatment of 42.5 g. perhydroanthracene in the presence of 10 g. of I under an initial H<sub>2</sub> pressure of 100 atm. at 300° for 1 hr. yielded perhydroanthracene (freed from perhydroanthracene) with 1 g. of anhyd. AlCl<sub>3</sub> also yielded perhydroanthracene m. 101.2°. In both cases no reaction was observed in the absence of I. The treatment of the perhydroanthracene m. 101.2° (50 g.) in the presence and absence of I under the same conditions yielded a liquid product identical with perhydroanthracene. The presence of I catalyzed the process. The treatment of perhydroanthracene m. 101° with anhyd. AlCl<sub>3</sub> in a water bath yielded a liquid product, probably a mixt. of perhydroanthracene and liquid perhydroanthracene. VII. The composition of the product of high-temperature hydrogenation of benzene. E. I. Prokopenko, A. N. Filaretov

KOVANOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; prof.; BOMASH, Yuliy Maksimovich, dots.;  
BOGUSLOVSKAYA, T. B., kand. med. nauk; GEYMAN, D. V., kand. med. nauk;  
ZUBRILOVA, A. V., kand. med. nauk; LEONOV, S. V., kand. med. nauk;  
NIKOLAYEV, F. D., dots. [deceased]; VAVILOV, G. S., kand. med. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Practical manual on topographical anatomy] Prakticheskoe  
rukovodstvo po topograficheskoi anatomii; dlia studentov i  
vrachei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 388 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Prepodavateli kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topografi-  
cheskoy anatomii Pervogo Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
imeni I. M. Sechenova (for Boguslavskaya, Geyman, Zubrilova,  
Leonov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Kovanov).

\*

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, T.B.

Retroesophageal location of the left subclavian artery in a patient with complete situs inversus. Vest.khir. 85 no.10: 117-118 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.V. Kovanov)  
1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im.  
N.M. Sechenova.

(SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY--ABNORIMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

PEREL'MAN, M.I.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, T.B.

Surgical treatment of bronchial fistulas following pneumectomy.  
Akt. vop. tub. no.2:169-175 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, Ye., tekhnolog (Kiyev)

~~BOGUSLAVSKAYA, Ye.~~  
Dolies from igelite. Prom. koop. 12 no.6:30 Je '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1.Artel' "Khimprom."

(Dolies)





S/136/60/000/012/008/010  
E193/E183

AUTHORS: Boguslavskiy, I.M., Broydo, B.S., Krucher, G.N., and  
Tarshinov, V.I.

TITLE: Complex Investigation of a 3-Stand Tandem Mill for  
Continuous Cold Rolling of Copper Alloy Strip

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, No. 12, pp. 66-74

TEXT: In contrast to rolling of steel, continuous rolling of  
copper-base alloys in a tandem mill is a comparatively recent  
innovation. Difficulties are still encountered in running this  
process because of a large number of interdependent factors which  
have to be controlled if satisfactory results are to be obtained.  
The object of the investigation described in the present paper was  
to establish the optimum operating conditions for continuous  
rolling of brass Л62 (L62) and Л90 (L90) strip, and to obtain  
data required for complete automation of the process. The  
experimental work was carried out on a 3-stand tandem mill,  
manufactured at the Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod  
(Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Plant). Each stand consisted  
of a 4-high mill with the following characteristics:

Card 1/4

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S/136/60/000/012/008/010  
E193/E183

Complex Investigation of a 3-Stand Tandem Mill for Continuous Cold Rolling of Copper Alloy Strip

diameter of the working and backing rolls - 375 and 1000 mm respectively; length of the rolls - 1000 mm; diameter of the power-driven reeler - 500 mm. Each stand was driven by a motor 7BK90/40 (PVK90/40), 450 kW, 300-600 r.p.m., an MN14-14/3 (MP14-14/3), 150 kW, 400-1300 r.p.m. motor being used to drive the reeler. Rolling speeds of up to 150 m/sec were employed, the initial and the final thickness of the strip (400-800 mm wide) was 6 and 1 mm respectively. The following parameters of the process were studied: thickness of the strip leaving the 3-rd stand; pressure exerted by the mill on the rolls of each stand; tension in the strip between the stands and between the reeler and the 3-rd stand; speed of the rolls and speed of the inter-stand tensioning rollers; current in the circuit of the motors driving the rolls; voltage in the generator. A quantitative relationship between the tension in the strip and its thickness was established. It was found that the increase in thickness of the leading and tail ends of the strip

Card 2/4

S/136/60/000/012/008/010  
E193/E183

Complex Investigation of a 3-Stand Tandem Mill for Continuous Cold Rolling of Copper Alloy Strip

(which are rolled with no tension applied) can be avoided by reducing the distance between rolls by 0.2-0.3 mm during the corresponding stage. It was shown, also, that by varying the tension in the strip between the 2-nd and 3-rd stands, it is possible, in the case of brass L62, to adjust its thickness by 0.2-0.3 mm during the first rolling stage and by 0.1-0.15 mm during the second rolling stage. The results obtained indicate that by increasing the front and back tension in the strip, edge cracking can be avoided, or minimized. The specific power consumption in rolling brass L62 and L90 was determined, and curves were constructed illustrating the elastic formation of the rolls and plastic deformation of brass strip in the course of the process studied.

Acknowledgements are made to S. Alimov, Yu. Reyngol'd, and Yu. Uzenov, who participated in this work.

Card 3/4

S/136/60/000/012/008/010  
E193/E183

Complex Investigation of a 3-Stand Tandem Mill for Continuous Cold  
Rolling of Copper Alloy Strip

There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet and  
1 English.

Card 4/4